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REMARKS

Applicants sincerely appreciate the thorough examination of the present application as evidenced by the Office Action of January 2, 2003. Applicants submit that all the claims are patentable over the cited references for at least the reasons discussed below. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that this case is now in form for allowance.

The Objections to the Abstract

The abstract is objected to in the Office Action as exceeding 150 words. (Office Action, p. 2). The abstract has been amended above and Applicants request that this objection be withdrawn.

The Objections to the Drawings

The drawings are objected to as the Office Action asserts that various reference signs in Figures 4A and 4B are "not mentioned in the description." (Office Action, p. 4). While Applicants agree that the listed numbers are not expressly listed, the description of Figures 4A and 4B refers to like number elements in Figures 3A and 3B and states that they need not be further described. However, in light of the objection, the specification has been amended above to expressly recite the like numbered elements in each of the figures. This amendment introduces no new matter to the present application. Accordingly, Applicants request entry of the amendment and withdrawal of the objections to the drawings.

The Section 112 Rejections:

Claims 7, 18 and 24 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112 based on the reference to "ones of" the protection members. (Office Action, pp. 3-4). While Applicants submit that these rejections are totally unsupportable, the claims, nonetheless, have been amended to expedite issuance of the present application. Applicants note, however, that these amendments do not narrow the scope of the claims.

Claims 14, 19 and 33 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112 based on the use of the prepositional term "by." (Office Action, p. 4). While Applicants submit that these rejections are totally unsupportable, the claims, nonetheless, have been amended to expedite issuance of

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the present application. Applicants note, however, that these amendments do not narrow the scope of the claims.

Claims 7, 24, 38 and 56 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112 based on the reference to "the entirety." (Office Action, p. 5). While Applicants submit that these rejections are totally unsupportable, the claims, nonetheless, have been amended to expedite issuance of the present application. Applicants note, however, that these amendments do not narrow the scope of the claims.

Claim 7 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112 based on the Examiner's belief "that grammatical errors may exist within the claim." (Office Action, p. 4). Applicants submit that there is no such grammatical error and that the rejection is unsupportable as it does not even explain why the Examiner cannot understand the claim or what grammatical errors the Examiner believes "may" exist. To aid in the Examiner's understanding, Applicants refer the Examiner to Figure 4C, which illustrates the overlapping region and the absence of a bump discontinuity at the overlap, i.e., that an overlap is provided without increasing the thickness at the overlap. The Examiner is further referred to the description in the specification at page 11, which reads as follows:

Figure 4C is a side elevational view of the overlap point of one of the outer diameter protection members illustrated in Figure 4A as noted in Figure 4A. As shown in Figure 4C, a first end 496 and a second end 498 of a protection member 405 define mating angles at an overlapping region of the protection member when the protection member is wrapped around the core. Thus, the protection member is able to extend around the entirety of the sharp edge of the core without a bump discontinuity at the overlapping region and, further, without any exposed sharp edge portion which might otherwise cause abrasion to a wire wrapped therearound. As shown in Figure 4C, the mating angles comprise 45 degree angles. It is to be understood that use of angles from about 15 degrees to about 75 degrees may be particularly advantageous in providing a simplified manufacturing methodology for providing protection member strips of a desired length which may be used interchangeably around inner or outer diameter features of a core to which the protection members are to be applied.

(emphasis added).

Claims 3, 27, 30, 8, 25, 39, 57, 15, 20 and 34 were rejected under 35 USC §112 because of the use of the term "about" in connection with various ranges recited in these

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claims. (Office Action, pp. 3-4). In this regard, Applicants note that MPEP §2173.05(b)A describes the use of the term "about" as follows:

A. "About"

The term "about" used to define the area of the lower end of a mold as between 25 to about 45% of the mold entrance was held to be clear, but flexible. *Ex parte Eastwood*, 163 USPQ 316 (Bd. App. 1968). Similarly, in *W.L. Gore & Associates, Inc. v. Garlock, Inc.*, 721 F.2d 1540, 220 USPQ 303 (Fed. Cir. 1983), the court held that a limitation defining the stretch rate of a plastic as "exceeding about 10% per second" is definite because infringement could clearly be assessed through the use of a stopwatch. However, the court held that claims reciting "at least about" were invalid for indefiniteness where there was close prior art and there was nothing in the specification, prosecution history, or the prior art to provide any indication as to what range of specific activity is covered by the term "about." *Amgen, Inc. v. Chugai Pharmaceutical Co.*, 927 F.2d 1200, 18 USPQ2d 1016 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

(Emphasis added.)

Moreover, the U.S. Court of Federal Claims has recently stated in *Zoltek Corp. v United States*, 57 USPQ2d, 1257, at Page 1266:

In this case, figure 4, which is found in the specification, illustrates the relationship between a partially carbonized fiber and the electrical surface resistance of a carbon fiber sheet product. The graph is based on empirical rather than theoretical data. Here the inventor is attempting to quantify a result achieved. The Court recognizes that the essence of the invention is the ability to obtain the desired resistivity by controlling the carbonization of a single fiber within the temperature range of about 370 degrees Centigrade to about 1300 degrees Centigrade. In the present case, the novelty is not the point at which carbonization of a fiber occurs. What is novel is the relationship between controlling the carbonization of the single fiber within the specified range and then incorporating that into a usable final sheet product.

The Court concludes that "about 1300 degrees Centigrade" is definite. The upper limit of "about 1300 degrees Centigrade" is the point at which no appreciable change in electrical resistivity occurs for a carbonizable starting material so that a further increase in temperature has no appreciable effect upon the electrical resistivity for the fiber as to be insignificant for most uses according to the invention. When one skilled in the art reads the claims in light of the specification, they will be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention.

In the present application, the use of the term "about" in various contexts is similarly clear but flexible. First, as to usages for different ranges, the range itself provides context to

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the meaning of about to one of skill in the art. Furthermore, for other recitations, the number of significant digits used in the claim provides context to the meaning of about to one of skill in the art.

Particular context is also provided in the specification. For example, with reference to the range of the mating angles (Claims 8, 25, 39 and 57), the specification states at page 11 that: "It is to be understood that use of angles from about 15 degrees to about 75 degrees may be particularly advantageous in providing a simplified manufacturing methodology for providing protection member strips of a desired length which may be used interchangeably around inner or outer diameter features of a core to which the protection members are to be applied."

Applicants agree with the Examiner that, were there to be close prior art to any of the particular recitations including the term "about," there may be a basis to consider amending the claims. However, while the Examiner notes that "any number relatively close to these numbers" has been applied in the prior art search and rejections, as discussed below, none of the cited references alone or in combination affects the patentability of the claims. There also does not appear to be close prior art as to these angles. As the manufacturing tolerances of the devices of the present invention may result in some variability and the context of the terms so qualified is explained in the specification, Applicants respectfully submit that the scope of the claims is definite.

For the reasons discussed above, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejections under 35 USC §112. Furthermore, as no prior art rejections have been applied to Claims 7, 8, 24, 25, 39 and 57, and all rejections under 35 USC §112 have been overcome, the Applicants respectfully submit that these claims are in condition for allowance.

The Independent Claims are Patentable Over the Cited References

Independent Claims 1, 18 and 29 (and dependent Claims 2, 4-6, 14, 15, 23, 32 and 37) stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by United States Patent No. 5,353,494 to Bisbee et al. ("Bisbee"). Independent Claim 56 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 over Bisbee in combination with United States Patent No. 5,838,220 to Hapberg ("Hapberg").

Under 35 U.S.C. § 102, "a claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set

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forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference." M.P.E.P. § 2131 (quoting *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co.*, 814 F.2d 628, 631, 2 U.S.P.Q.2d 1051, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 1987)). "The fact that a certain result or characteristic may occur or be present in the prior art is not sufficient to establish the inherency of that result or characteristic. To establish inherency, the extrinsic evidence 'must make clear that the missing descriptive matter is necessarily present in the thing described in the reference, and that it would be so recognized by persons of ordinary skill. Inherency, however, may not be established by probabilities or possibilities. The mere fact that a certain thing may result from a given set of circumstances is not sufficient.'" M.P.E.P. § 2112 (citations omitted) (emphasis added).

A finding of anticipation further requires that there must be no difference between the claimed invention and the disclosure of the cited reference as viewed by one of ordinary skill in the art. See *Scripps Clinic & Research Foundation v. Genentech Inc.*, 18 U.S.P.Q.2d 1001 (Fed. Cir. 1991). Thus, anticipation requires that a single prior art reference disclose each and every element of the anticipated claim.

Applicants submit that at least the following highlighted recitations of independent Claim 1 are not disclosed or suggested by Bisbee:

An electromagnetic device comprising:
an electrically conductive core having an inner diameter defining an opening therethrough and an outer diameter, the core having sharp edges extending circumferentially around the inner diameter and around the outer diameter thereof;
a plurality of **polymeric protection members wrapped circumferentially around the core** and positioned adjacent the sharp edges of the core;
an adhesive layer between the protection members and the core **connecting the protection members to the core**; and
a coated wire wrapped around the core so as to be magnetically coupled thereto and around the **polymeric protection members so as to be displaced from the sharp edges of the core.**

With respect to the "polymeric" protection members that are "wrapped circumferentially around the core," the Office Action appears to rely on the "set of 16 creped kraft preforms 46-53" of Bisbee for the anticipation rejection. However, such an interpretation of Bisbee is unsupportable. "Crepe" is defined as a "crinkled fabric." (Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 10th Edition, p. 273)(copy submitted herewith). "Kraft" is

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defined as "a strong paper or paperboard made from wood pulp." (Webster' Collegiate Dictionary, p. 648). This clearly does not disclose a "polymeric" protection member. Furthermore, "perform" is defined as "to form or shape beforehand." (Webster' Collegiate Dictionary, p. 919). Thus, the paper members of Brisbee would appear to be formed into a desired shape in advance and placed onto the first conductor 34" rather than being "wrapped" around the core. Accordingly, the rejection of Claim 1 and the claims that depend therefrom should be withdrawn for at least these reasons.

The Office Action also asserts that Brisbee discloses at Figure 1A and column 1; lines 41-43 an "epoxy tape adhesive to secure the L-shaped layer to the core; the adhesive is applied only to the ends of the core." (Office Action, p. 5). Applicants disagree. Bisbee does describe pressboards 8 having a "series of holes 28 formed therein to allow the epoxy-type adhesive to flow to and bond directly to spool 2 ... The adhesive also passes into the spaces between the layers of the core material for additional bonding effectiveness." (Bisbee, Col. 3, lines 58-67). However, this adhesive has no relation to "connecting the protection members to the core" as recited in Claim 1 as it is not described as having any relation to the kraft preforms 46-53 of Bisbee. Bisbee also states "using an adhesive tape to keep the preforms in position." (Bisbee, Col. 4, lines 50-51). However, Bisbee does not state that the adhesive tape should be a double sided tape positioned "between the protection members and the core" as recited in Claim 1. Applicants submit that, instead, one of skill in the art would assume the tape would be an ordinary tape placed on the outer surface of the kraft preforms 46-53 of Bisbee. Accordingly, the rejections of Claim 1 and the claims that depend therefrom should also be withdrawn for at least these additional reasons.

Claim 1 also recites that the wire is wrapped around the protection members "so as to be displaced from the sharp edges of the core." In contrast, the kraft preforms of Bisbee are positioned over the first conductor 34. The first conductor 34 is "wound directly onto the core surface 36 of core 18." (Bisbee, Col. 4, lines 15-16). The kraft preforms displace the first conductor 34 from a next conductor and "electrically isolate the first conductor from the next conductor to be wound directly on top of the first conductor." (Bisbee, Col. 4, lines 43-47). Thus, the kraft preforms of Bisbee are provided to displace two conductors from each other, not to provide a displacement from the core 18. Accordingly, the rejections of Claim 1

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and the claims that depend therefrom should also be withdrawn for at least these additional reasons.

Independent Claim 18, like Claim 1, recites "polymeric" protection members "wrapped circumferentially around the core" and a wire wrapped around the protection members "so as to be displaced from the sharp edges of the core." Accordingly, the rejections of Claim 18 and the claims that depend therefrom should be withdrawn for the corresponding reasons discussed above with reference to Claim 1.

Claim 18 further recites that the protection members have a short leg having "a length selected to provide a substantially flat surface of the end of the core when the protection members are wrapped around the core." In the rejection of Claim 18 as anticipated by Bisbee, the length of the short leg recitation of Claim 18 is not discussed and the rejection should be withdrawn for at least this reason. The Office Action does discuss the length of the short leg in rejecting other claims as obvious in light of Bisbee. (Office Action, p. 6). However, Applicants submit that the related statement that the "the length of the conductors would effect the length of the sides of the protection layer" seems not to be supported by Bisbee and, in any event, clearly bears not relation to the recitation of "a length selected to provide a substantially flat surface of the end of the core when the protection members are wrapped around the core" in Claim 18. (Office Action, p. 6). Given that Bisbee uses kraft preforms, not a circumferentially wrapped polymeric protection member, the selection of a leg length for the kraft preforms of Bisbee would appear to be unrelated to whether they would lay flat as there is no potential for distortion during wrapping around the circumference of the core. Accordingly, the rejections of Claim 18 and the claims that depend therefrom should also be withdrawn for at least these additional reasons.

Independent Claim 29 includes recitations related to a "polymeric" protection strip for wrapping around a core and is patentable for substantially the same reasons as discussed with reference to the corresponding recitations of Claim 1 above. Claim 29 further includes recitations related to the length of the short leg and is patentable for substantially the same reasons as discussed with reference to the corresponding recitations of Claim 29 above. Accordingly, the rejections of Claim 29 and the claims that depend therefrom should be withdrawn for at least these reasons.

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Independent Claim 56 includes recitations related to a "polymeric" protection member "wrapped circumferentially around the core" and a wire being "displaced from" the core and is patentable for substantially the same reasons as discussed above with reference to the corresponding recitations of Claim 1 above. Accordingly, the rejections of Claim 56 and the claims that depend therefrom should be withdrawn for at least these reasons.

In addition, Claim 56 recites "mating angles at an overlapping region" "without a bump discontinuity." The Office Action acknowledges that Bisbee contains no such disclosure. (Office Action, p. 10). However, the Office Action asserts that these recitations are disclosed by Hapburg at column 5, lines 48-56 and that it "is clearly seen in figure 5 that the outer circumference surface of the core is continuous with no bumps." (Office Action, pp. 10-11). Applicants disagree. Hapburg specifically states that the plastic sheet "length should be sufficient to provide an overlap ... where the ends of the ends of the wide plastic sheet 42 meet." (Hapburg, Col. 5, lines 45-49). It necessarily follows that, regardless of how the Examiner has interpreted figure 5 of Hapburg, there is a bump discontinuity following from the overlap as a "sheet" material would be understood to be a substantially uniform thickness, resulting in a doubled height at any overlap region. Furthermore, Claim 56 recites "mating angles," such as illustrated at Figure 4C of the present application, which recitations are not even addressed in the rejection of Claim 56. In addition, the combination of Bisbee and Hapburg is unsupported for the reasons discussed below with reference to the rejections of the dependent claims. Accordingly, the rejections of Claim 56 should also be withdrawn for at least these additional reasons.

The Dependent Claims are Patentable Over the Cited References:

The dependent claims, with the exception of Claims 7, 8, 24, 25, 39 and 57, all stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Bisbee in combination with one or more of Hapburg, United States Patent No. 3,702,499 to Virsberg ("Virsberg"), United States Patent No. 6,137,390 to Tung et al. ("Tung") and United States Patent No. 6,259,347 to Sines. ("Sines"). The dependent Claims are patentable at least based on the patentability of the independent claims from which they depend as discussed above. In addition, Applicants

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submit that various of the dependent claims are separately patentable for at least the reasons discussed below.

To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the prior art reference or references when combined must not only teach or suggest *all* the recitations of the claim, there must also be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. M.P.E.P. § 2143. The mere fact that references can be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination. M.P.E.P. § 2143.01, citing *In re Mills*, 916 F.2d 680, 16 U.S.P.Q.2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 1990). To support combining references, evidence of a suggestion, teaching, or motivation to combine must be clear and particular, and this requirement for clear and particular evidence is not met by broad and conclusory statements about the teachings of references. *In re Dembiczak*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d 1614, 1617 (Fed. Cir. 1999). The Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit has further stated that, to support combining or modifying references, there must be particular evidence from the prior art as to the reason the skilled artisan, with no knowledge of the claimed invention, would have selected these components for combination in the manner claimed. *In re Kotzab*, 55 U.S.P.Q.2d 1313, 1317 (Fed. Cir. 2000).

Respectfully, the Office Action fails to meet the requirements for a showing of obviousness under § 103. First, the cited combination of references fails to teach recitations of various of the dependent claims. For example, Claim 2 includes the leg length recitations and, accordingly, is separately patentable for the reasons discussed above with reference to the corresponding recitations of independent Claim 18. (*See also*, Claim 29).

Claims 3 and 4 include particular recitations of leg lengths that provide the desired substantially flat surface at the end of the core for different core diameter ranges. There is no basis in the kraft preforms of Bisbee relied on in the Office Action to support the assertion that the selection of these dimensions "would have involved a mere change in size of a component ... recognized as being within the level of ordinary skill in the art." (Office Action, p. 6). Accordingly, Claims 3-4 are separately patentable for at least these reasons. (*See also*, Claims 27, 28, 30 and 31).

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Contrary to the Section 102 rejections of Claim 5, there is no disclosure in Bisbee of the adhesive layer, as discussed with reference to Claim 1 above, nonetheless the particular placement of the adhesive layer recited in Claim 5. Accordingly, Claim 3 is separately patentable for at least these reasons. (*See also*, Claim 32).

Claim 6 recites that the "protection members directly contacts the core without an adhesive layer therebetween." As discussed above, Bisbee includes a first conductor 34 between the kraft preforms and the core. Thus, Bisbee clearly does not disclose or suggest a perform that "directly contacts the core." Accordingly, Claim 6 is separately patentable for at least these reasons. (*See also*, Claim 29 ("abutting ...the core")).

As the Office Action objected to Claim 7 under Section 112 and stated the claim "was not understood," Applicants provide these further comments. (Office Action, p. 4). Claim 7 includes recitations related to "mating angles at an overlapping region" and "without a bump discontinuity at the overlapping region." Accordingly, Claim 7 is separately patentable for substantially the same reasons as discussed above with reference to the corresponding recitations of independent Claim 18. (*See also*, Claim 38).

Claim 16 recites that the "polymeric material is stable at 150 degrees centigrade ofr at least about 100 hours." As noted in the specification, such a material property was discovered by the present inventors to be "beneficial" for particular embodiments of an electromagnetic device. (specification, p. 11). The Office Action cites to Sine and the potting compound discussed therein in rejecting Claim 16. (Office Action, p. 9). Applicants submit a potting compound is not analogous to the recited polymeric protection members of the present invention. The mere fact that materials are known capable of meeting the temperature conditions recited in Claim 16 does not render the claim obvious. Accordingly, the rejection of Claim 16 should be withdrawn for at least these additional reasons. (*See also*, Claims 21 and 35).

Furthermore, Applicant submits that the references cannot properly be combined in the manner relied on in the Office Action. For example, Sines is directed to a distinct application from Bisbee and there is no evidence from the references of any motivation to combine Sines and Bisbee in the manner relied on in the Office Action. Hapberg and Virsbreg both relate to an outer protective layer. In contrast, Bisbee relates to an electrically insulating layer between conductors using kraft preforms. There is no evidence in the

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references providing any motivation to combine the references in the manner relied on in the Office Action. Similarly, Tung relates to a compression-molded magnetic resin layer on an inductor. (Tung, Abstract). There is simply no basis to motivate one of skill in the art to select a polyethylene material mentioned in Tung for such an embedded resin layer in place of the kraft preforms of Bisbee. In essence, Tung merely notes the existence of polyethylene materials, a fact not disputed by Applicants, it does not provide any motivation to use the same in place of the kraft preforms of Bisbee. Accordingly, Applicants submit that the Office Action simply does not meet the requirements described above for combining references in a Section 103 rejection and the Section 103 rejections should also be withdrawn for at least these additional reasons.

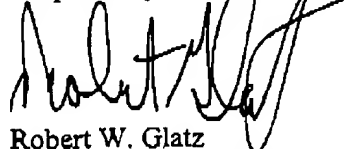
The New Claims are Patentable:

Each of the new claims is a dependent claim and is patentable at least based on its dependence from one of the independent claims discussed above. The recitations of the dependent claims further distinguish over Bisbee and they are each separately patentable based on the recitations therein.

Conclusion

Applicants respectfully submit that, for the reasons discussed above, the references cited in the present rejections do not disclose or suggest the present invention as claimed. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request allowance of all the pending claims and passing this application to issue.

Respectfully submitted,



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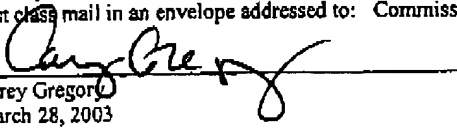
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VERSION WITH CHANGES INDICATED

In the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph at page 11, lines 9-19 with the following:

--Referring now to the illustration of **Figure 4A**, the assembly **300** of **Figure 3A** with protection members **305** positioned around all sharp edges of the core **302** and a wire **440** wrapped therearound **400** is illustrated. The wire **440** further includes end connectors **442, 444**. Otherwise, like numbered elements **407, 409, 410** shown in **Figure 4A** correspond to similarly numbered elements **307, 309, 310** of **Figure 3A** and will not be further described herein. Similarly, **Figure 4B** illustrates the assembly **350** of **Figure 3B** with a protection member **355** fully positioned around both the outer diameter sharp edges and the inner diameter sharp edges and a wire **490** wrapped thereabouts. The wire **490** includes end connectors **492, 494**. Otherwise, like numbered elements **450, 452, 455, 457, 459, 460** shown in **Figure 4B** correspond to those **350, 352, 355, 357, 359, 360** described and shown in **Figure 3B** and will not be described further herein.--

Please replace the abstract at page 25 with the following:

--Electromagnetic devices are provided including an electrically conductive core having an inner diameter defining an opening therethrough and an outer diameter, the core having sharp edges extending circumferentially around the inner diameter and around the outer diameter thereof. A plurality of polymeric protection members are wrapped circumferentially around the core and positioned adjacent the sharp edges of the core. The protection members have a short leg positioned adjacent an end of the core. [The short leg may have a length selected to provide a substantially flat surface on the end of the core when the protection members are wrapped around the core. In various embodiments, an adhesive layer may be provided between the protection members and the core.] A coated wire is wrapped around the core so as to be magnetically coupled thereto and around the polymeric protection members so as to be displaced from the sharp edges of the core. Polymeric protection members and methods for manufacturing such members and for fabricating devices using such members are also provided.--

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In the Claims:

Please replace Claims 7, 14, 18, 19, 24, 29, 33, 38 and 56 with the following:

7. (Amended) The device of Claim 1 wherein [ones] at least one of the protection members further [comprise] comprises a first end and a second end thereof, the first end and second end defining mating angles at an overlapping region of the protection members when the protection members are wrapped around the core so as to extend around [the entirety] all of one of the sharp edges of the core without a bump discontinuity at the overlapping region.

14. (Amended) The device of Claim 1 wherein the protection members comprise a crosslinked polymeric material having a dielectric strength selected to limit breakdown of the protection members caused by magnetic fields generated around the core.

18. (Amended) An electromagnetic device comprising:
an electrically conductive core having an inner diameter defining an opening therethrough and an outer diameter, the core having sharp edges extending circumferentially around the inner diameter and around the outer diameter thereof;
a plurality of polymeric protection members wrapped circumferentially around the core and positioned adjacent the sharp edges of the core, [ones of] at least one of the protection members having at least one short leg positioned adjacent at least one end of the core, wherein the short leg has a length selected to provide a substantially flat surface on the end of the core when the at least one protection [members are] member is wrapped around the core;
and
a coated wire wrapped around the core so as to be magnetically coupled thereto and around the polymeric protection members so as to be displaced from the sharp edges of the core.

19. (Amended) The device of Claim 18 wherein the protection members comprise a crosslinked polymeric material having a dielectric strength selected to limit breakdown of the protection members caused by magnetic fields generated around the core.

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24. (Amended) The device of Claim 18 wherein ones of the protection members further comprise a first end and a second end thereof, the first end and second end defining mating angles at an overlapping region of the protection members when the protection members are wrapped around the core so as to extend around [the entirety] all of one of the sharp edges of the core without a bump discontinuity at the overlapping region.

29. (Amended) A protection member for a device including a sharp-edged core and an elongate member wrapped therearound, the protection member comprising [an] a polymeric L-shaped strip having a short leg configured to be positioned adjacent an end of the core, abutting a circumferentially extending sharp edge of the core, and a long leg extending substantially transversely from the short leg so as to be positioned adjacent a circumferential face of the core, wherein the short leg has a length selected to provide a substantially flat surface on the end of the core when wrapped around the core.

33. (Amended) The device of Claim 29 wherein the protection member comprises a crosslinked polymeric material having a dielectric strength selected to limit breakdown of the protection member caused by magnetic fields generated around the core.

38. (Amended) The device of Claim 29 wherein the protection member further comprises a first end and a second end thereof, the first end and second end defining mating angles at an overlapping region of the protection member when the protection member is wrapped around the core so as to extend around [the entirety] all of the sharp edge of the core without a bump discontinuity at the overlapping region.

56. (Amended) An electromagnetic device comprising:
an electrically conductive core having at least one circumferentially extending sharp edge;

at least one polymeric protection member wrapped circumferentially around the core and positioned adjacent the at least one circumferentially extending sharp edge of the core, the at least one protection member further comprising a first end and a second end thereof,

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the first end and second end defining mating angles at an overlapping region of the at least one protection member when the protection member is wrapped around the core so as to extend around [the entirety] all of the at least one circumferentially extending sharp edge of the core without a bump discontinuity at the overlapping region; and

an insulated wire wrapped around the core so as to be magnetically coupled thereto and around the at least one polymeric protection member so as to be displaced from the at least one circumferentially extending sharp edge of the core.

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Merriam- Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary

TENTH EDITION

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated
Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

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Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
Main entry under title:

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary. — 10th ed.
p. cm.

ISBN 0-87779-708-0 (unindexed). — ISBN 0-87779-709-9 (indexed).

— ISBN 0-87779-710-2 (deluxe). — ISBN 0-87779-707-2 (laminated cover).

1. English language—Dictionaries.

PE1628.M36 1994

423—dc20

93-32603

CIP

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source of income
side to repulled

1) about 1\ kitchen. F cable 1ar\ farther 1ai\ ash 1ai\ are 1ai\ maps may
 1ai\ eat 1ai\ chin 1ai\ bet 1ai\ easy. 1ai\ go 1ai\ hit 1ai\ too 1ai\ job
 1ai\ sing 1ai\ go - 1ai\ Jew 1ai\ boy 1ai\ thin 1ai\ the 1ai\ foot 1ai\ foot
 1ai\ yet 1ai\ vision 1ai\ k, g, c, s, sh, ch, 1ai\ see Guide to Pronunciation

kro-mne /'krɒ-nə/ n pl kro-mner /-nər/ [Dan. lit. crow] (1895) 1 : MONEY table
kro-na /'krɒ-nə/ n pl kro-mner /-nər/ [G. lit., crown] (1895) 1 : the basic monetary unit of Austria from 1892 to 1925 2 : a coin representing one krona
sending one kroon
Krone /'krɒ-nə/ n [*Leopold Kronecker* 1791] (G. mathematician) (1926) 1 : function of two variables that is 1 whenever the variables have the same value and is 0 when they have different values
Kru-ger /'krʊ-dʒər/ -gand-, -rind-, -zant n [S.J.P. Kru-gar-rand] (1967) 1 : a one-ounce gold coin of the Republic of So. Africa
krumm-holz /'krʊm-'hɔ:l/ n pl krummhölzer [G. fr. *krumm* crooked + *Holz* wood] (1903) : crumpled forest characteristics of timberline
krumm-korn also **krumm-hörn** /'krʊm-'kɔ:n/ n [*G.* *krumm* crooked + *Hörn* horn] (ca. 1596) 1 : Rhenish wine drunk through a curved wooden instrument called the roed
krumm /'krʊm/ adj [*G.* *krumm* bent, of a curved bow-tube and like a pierced cup used for drinking the roed]
krypton /'krɪ-ptən/ n [*Gk.* *kryptos*, hidden – more as *crypton*] (1896) 1 : a colorless relatively inert gaseous element found in about one part per million and used esp. in electric lamps – see PERMETAL table
Kucha-yiya /'ku:tʃə-'ji:tʃə-, 'tʃɑ:-/ n [Skt. *kuchya*, fr. *Kashya* domestic more pt CNEC] (1794) : a Hindu of an upper caste traditionally signed to governing and military occupations
Ku-chia-an /'ku:'tʃi-ən/ n [Kucha, Kucha, Sinkiang, China] (ca. 1900)
TOCHARIAN B
ku-cham /'ku:'tʃəm-, 'kʌn-/ n pl ku-chams [G. cake, fr. OHG *kuchen* more as CAKE] (1854) : any of various coffee cakes made from yeast dough
kudo /'ku:d-/, 'kyʊ-/ n pl kudoes [back-formation fr. *kudōka* (poet. pl.)] (1926) 1 : AWAKE; NOWAY (a score of honorary degrees and other – Time)
2 : COMPLIMENT; PRAISE (to all their – Time)
Some kind of specialists hold that since *kudoi* is a singular noun, it cannot be used as a plural and that the word *kudo* is impossible; *kudo* does exist; it is simply one of the most recent words whose back-formation from another word misunderstood as a plural was introduced into English in the 19th century; it was used in texts where a reader unfamiliar with Greek could not be sure if it was singular or plural. By the 1920s it began to appear as *kudos* and about 25 years later *kudo* began to appear. It may have been misunderstood, but then so did cherry and pea.
kudoes /'ku:d-/, 'kyʊ-/ n [*Gk.* *kudōs*] (1831) 1 : praise shown resulting from an act or achievement; FAVORITE 2 : praise for achievement
kudu /'ku:d-/, 'kyʊ-/ n pl kudus or kudias [Afrik. *koodo*] (1777) : a bushy brown African antelope (*Tragelaphus streperus*) with spirally twisted horns; also : a related antelope (*T. oryx*)
kud-u- /'ku:d-'lʊ:, 'kʊd-/ n [Jp. *kuzuri*] (1876) : an Asian lacquer vine (*Pueraria lobata* syn. *P. thunbergiana*) that is used for the erosion control and that is often a serious weed in the south U.S.
kugel /'ku:gəl/ n [Yiddish *kugl*, fr. MHG *kugel* ball – more as GEL] (1846) : a baked pudding (as of potatoes or noodle) turned as a side dish
Ku Klux-er /'ku:'klʌks-ər/ also /'kyʊ-/ or /'klu:/ n (1880) : 1 : the Ku Klux Klan – see KLUX-KLAN
2 : a related antelope (*T. streperus*)
3 : a secret fraternal group held to confine its members to American-born white Christians
ku-lak /'ku:'læk-, 'lʌk-, 'kɪ-/ n [Russ. *kul'*, *list*] (1877) 1 : a rich or wealthy peasant farmer in 19th century Russia 2 : a farmer terrorized by Communists as having excessive wealth
ku-ltur /'ku:'ltʃər/ n, often cap [G. fr. L. *cultura* culture] (1914) : 1 : CULTURE
2 : culture emphasizing practical efficiency and subordination to the state 3 : German culture held to be superior by militant Nazi and Hohenzollern expansionists
Kultur-kampf /'kʌlm-pf/ n [*G.* fr. *Kultur* + *Kampf* combat] : conflict between civil government and religious authorities; control of education and church appointments
ku-malois wad of KOUMISS
kumquat /'kʊm-'kwɒt/ n [G. lit. caraway seed, fr. OHG *kumquāt*] (1864) : a colorless liqueur flavored principally with citrus fruit
kum-quats /'kʊm-'kwɒts/ n [Chin. (Guangdong) *gām-puk* 柑桔 – *gwai* citrus fruit] (1699) : any of several small yellow citrus fruits with sweet spicily rind and somewhat acid flesh used chiefly for preserves; also : a tree or shrub (*Eriobotrya*) with the rue family that bears kumquats
kunda-dal /'kʊndə-'dæl/ n, often cap [Skt. *dāla* ring] (1902) : 1 : of kunda-dal circular, coiled, fr. *kunda* ring
2 : force that is held to lie latent at the base of the sphincter and sent to the head to trigger enlightenment
Kung /'kʊŋ/ n [*lit.* the initial sound in a syllable] (1926) 1 : a member of a people of southern China who preceded in writing by 1 2 the Kholem language of the preceding
– used, preceded in writing by 1
kung ts'ao /'kʊŋ-'tʃəʊ/ n [Chin. (Beiping) *gōng chǎo* 功夫菜] : any of various Chinese arts of self-defense
kun-sai-itō /'kʊn-'sai-'itō/ n [G. Fr. *Kunst* 1932 Am. gen. art specimen that occurs in pinkish lake crystals and is used in the manufacture of dyes]
Kurd /'kɜrd-, 'kɔrd-/ n (1955) : a member of a pastoral nomadic people who inhabit a plateau region in adjoining parts of Iraq, Syria, Armenia, and Azerbaijan – *Kurdish* (see *id.*)
Kurdish n (1813) : the Iranian language of the Kurds
Kurdi-stan /'ku:r-di-'stæn/ n [*Kurdistan*, Asia] (1911) : a central rug woven by the Kurds and noted for its colorful knotting
kur-gara /'kʊr-'ɡæ-rə/ n [*Russ.* of Turkic origin] (1911) : a fort (ancient castle) (1899) : a burial mound of ancient Persians
kur-ra-jong /'kʊr-'dʒɔŋ-, 'kɔr-/, 'jɔŋ/ n [*Dharuk* Australian language of the Port Jackson area] (1911) : Australian trees or shrubs (family Sterculiaceae)

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